

1987-1988 Annual Report

Alberta





PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES



90-00570/

Office of the Minister

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The Honourable Dr. David Carter
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta
325 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
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Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Alberta Public Safety Services for the year ending March 31, 1988.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Kowalski
MINISTER
Alberta Public Safety Services



The chemical name as printed is incorrect. It should read Perchloroethylene.

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The design on the cover of this report represents the tornado which devastated large parts of the City of Edmonton and Strathcona County on July 31, 1987.

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Public Safety Services is the Alberta Government agency responsible for promoting public safety in the province. The agency manages two specific programs; the Disaster Preparedness Planning and Response program and the Dangerous Goods Control program. These programs ensure that individuals, municipalities, industry and the Government itself are prepared, trained, and ready to deal with emergencies and disasters when they occur. They also ensure that millions of tonnes of dangerous goods move as safely as possible on roads and highways in the province. Public Safety Services networks with the many government programs of the Government that impact on public safety to ensure that they are coordinated and have a positive affect on our daily lives.

This year marked a watershed in the operations of the Agency.

Severe storms affected much of the province between July 25 and August 3, 1987 and a huge tornado devastated large areas of east Edmonton and parts of the County of Strathcona on July 31. These events proved that municipal and government disaster planning was effective. As emergency response activities swung into operation it was clear that people knew what to do, that agencies were well equipped and that cooperation and coordination were working.

It was also obvious that the division of responsibilities within and among governments was well thought out and well understood. During these events there was remarkable cooperation to ensure that what had to be done, was done with a minimum of confusion. Municipal governments managed emergency operations with the support of the provincial and federal governments when and where it was needed. While that was going on, senior governments planned the clean-up and recovery aspects so that those activities were ready to begin as soon as possible.



Alberta Public Safety Services Managing Director, Mark Egener, toured the industrial and residential areas devastated by the tornado. Assessment, clean-up and recovery operations were begun immediately after the most pressing needs of the public were met.

These were major events for the local, national and international news media and their response was massive. Information to the public about what was happening and about safety measures flowed quickly and accurately. The local news outlets, many with limited resources, provided timely, accurate and essential information.

Many, if not most, aspects of disaster preparedness in municipal, provincial and federal responsibilities were severely tested in this event. With a few exceptions, the concepts of

disaster preparedness and response that form the backbone of our programs were proven to work well in practice. From a solid base of well thought-out plans arose many innovations to meet the special or unforeseen needs of the actual situation. Some of these, such as the Victims' Assistance Centres, industrial rescue/response teams and new programs to promote recovery, may become permanent features of our planning in the future.

A large number of volunteer organizations such as the Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army,



The Premier, The Honourable Don Getty, and Mrs. Getty, visited many of the homes in Evergreen Mobile Home Park after the tornado had destroyed 30% of all the homes in the park. 22 residents lost their lives.

Edmonton Emergency Relief Services, Mennonite Disaster Services, to name only a few, played key and irreplaceable functions. These organizations were a focus for the immense outpouring of voluntary support that converges on a disaster and proved to be expert in harnessing these resources effectively.

Some new features of disaster plans that had not been used in practice in Alberta were also put to the test. One of the most notable was the newly created resource to deal with the effects of stress following a disaster in emergency workers and victims. Another was the use of dangerous goods experts, environmental personnel and hazardous waste disposal specialists to deal with the unique clean-up problems in industrial areas.

There were some important areas where the need for improvement was clearly evident. The means of getting warnings to the public was one of these and has, in the interim, received a thorough tuneup. The news media have played a key role in this and their support and assistance are gratefully acknowledged.

Another area of deficiency was public knowledge of what to do in a home or office when faced with an imminent disaster. In spite of the fact that a broad range of information brochures, pamphlets and periodic literature has been available from Alberta Public Safety Services, Emergency Preparedness Canada and many other organizations for several years, it was obvious that their messages were not getting through to those who need them.

New initiatives are underway to address this need. Atmospheric Environment Services of Environment Canada with support from Emergency Preparedness Canada and this Agency produced an educational video program for the television media and schools about severe

summer weather. It is called "Stay Alert, Stay Alive", and it was well received. The City of Edmonton and Alberta Government Telephones have included safety information in the front pages of telephone books which provides advice for many common emergencies. Many municipalities have held public meetings to provide better information to their residents. But these are only beginnings. To make the general public more aware about these things requires a long-term effort, beginning with school programs. I believe this will be a basic part of our programs for a long time to come.

A full report of the tornado disaster is being prepared in co-operation with federal authorities. It will provide complete documentation of the event for those wishing to do research or simply explore it in more depth. An archival collection of key documents will also be available in the Provincial Archives. Publication of the book is expected in early 1989.

After the emergency response phase of the tornado had passed, the Government introduced a massive recovery program to help the hundreds of individuals, farms and businesses that had been devastated to get back on their feet. The Government of Canada was fundamentally involved from the beginning in the development of this complex program and has generously shared its costs under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. The interdepartmental committee which helps us manage the Disaster Assistance Program has been instrumental in the delivery of assistance to those in need and their fine work is greatly appreciated.

Our involvement in this major disaster has confirmed the basic thrust of our public safety programs, but perhaps more important, has pointed to a need to become more pro-active, rather than reactive in our approach. We have examined a number of ways to do this and among them are:

- enhanced and more effective training and education programs,
- more effective public awareness and information initiatives,
- better advice and co-operation with industry in the development of their emergency response plans,
- topical and instructive seminars and workshops for professionals about selected aspects of emergency planning, response and recovery.

The various publics that the Agency serves and the general public have shown a greatly increased concern about public safety issues. Our challenge is to work even more effectively with them to ensure that all Albertans benefit from our programs.

The Plans and Operations Branch develops emergency operational concepts, policies, plans, procedures and exercises for government departments and municipalities. It is also a professional resource to industry, Provincial and Federal governments in the field of emergency preparedness and response.

The 24-hour Emergency Duty Centre, with toll free telephone service, continues to provide rapid response to emergencies and disasters in Alberta by alerting government departments and internal staff whose expertise may be required.

The Government of Alberta Emergency Plan for a Sour Gas Release was exercised in October 1987 with full participation, for the first time, by a major petro-chemical company. The plan was reviewed extensively with input from industry, through the Canadian Petroleum Association, and the fourth edition was approved by the Minister on January 29, 1988.

The most significant event of the year was the tornado of July 31, 1987. The Government Emergency Operations Centre was in operation from 4:00 p.m. July 31 until the afternoon of August 4 to monitor activities, co-ordinate support and respond to inquiries related to the tornado, and also because of the extensive flooding that resulted in North West Alberta from the same weather system.

Two less serious events were the rather severe spring snow storms that occurred May 19, 1987 and on March 27, 1988. In both instances the Government Emergency Operations Centre was activated to monitor the situation, arrange for support as needed and to keep the media, the public and members of the government informed.

A list of emergencies and disasters can be found at Appendix II to this report.

In the communications field improvements have been made to the agency's radio communications and, during the tornado and snowstorms, the Alberta Amateur Radio Emergency Service was placed on standby to provide back-up communications in the event the telephone system went down.

Since the tornado a number of initiatives have been undertaken in co-operation with the Atmospheric Environment Service to improve the dissemination of weather warnings to the public. Emergency information can, by the use of the Weatheradio system, now be given to the electronic media, in the main urban centres of the province very quickly. Studies are taking place with the telephone companies and relevant authorities to investigate the provision of a 911 telephone system for the Province. Similar discussions are also being held with the same authorities and the Federal Government to consider line load control. This would protect essential emergency telephone lines during emergencies when the telephone circuits are overloaded.

The planning process has included a complete review of the Emergency Planning Regulation and the Peacetime Emergency Operations Plan. In May 1987 the Foreign Animal Disease Support Plan was signed with Agriculture Canada and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

The formal agreement related to Workers' Compensation and the cost sharing thereof, as applied to Emergency Service Workers, was revised and approved during the year. A related aspect was the recent inclusion of the Civil Air Rescue Emergency Services (CARES) under this agreement.

The Branch continued to provide advice and assistance to a variety of industries, government

departments, and other organizations in formulating Emergency Response Plans.

In the area of wartime emergency planning APSS established a planning consultants position April 1987. A five-year project was begun to update all regulations and plans pertaining to wartime emergency preparedness. Funding for the project is shared with Emergency Preparedness Canada, under the Joint (Federal/Provincial) Emergency Planning Program.

A concept of operations has been drafted and the continuity of government program is being reviewed. This will entail an in-depth study of Emergency Government Headquarters including the three Zone Headquarters at Olds, Camrose and Grande Prairie and the 63 Emergency Government Area Headquarters throughout Alberta.

Alberta and Canada have, over the past year, been actively involved in planning for national emergencies and international crises that may lead to war. Five Federal ministries have initiated emergency preparedness planning arrangements with Alberta. APSS's role is one of co-ordinating interdepartmental planning of Alberta government departments and agencies and looking to Emergency Preparedness Canada as its primary intergovernmental interface for the co-ordination of federal planning.

Disaster Health Services assists health care facilities in the development and exercising of Mass Casualty Response and Evacuation Plans. A major program focus is in the delivery of disaster preparedness workshops, lectures and seminars for nurses throughout the province.

During the reporting period 1,755 persons participated in Health Service training programs (Appendix III).

Information films were shown in 66 locations, 10,685 pamphlets and brochures were distributed and 4,400 Emergency Passes were issued to health care facilities.

Disaster Health Services staff were faculty members at the American Emergency Nurses Convention in Boston; Alberta Hospital Association in Edmonton and Alberta Association of Registered Nurses in Edmonton. We were involved in the Critical Incident Stress Seminar conducted in Edmonton.

Mock disaster exercises were held in 27 communities to test the effectiveness of Mass Casualty Response Plans and Evacuation Plans (Appendix III).

Two additional mock exercises were conducted at the Edmonton International Airport and at the Village of Big Valley.

Disaster Health Services nominated 31 candidates to attend courses conducted at the Emergency Preparedness College, Arnprior, Ontario.

Disaster Health Services has responsibility for the management of a \$6 million Emergency Medical Stockpile.

Inspections of the Emergency Medical Stockpile locations are made on a regular schedule. Equipment was loaned to Strathcona Alberta Summer Games, Alberta Winter Games in Red Deer and the 1988 Olympic Winter Games in Calgary. Equipment was also used during the 1987 Edmonton tornado.

The Disaster Social Services branch is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and assisting in the preparation of Emergency Social Services plans and procedures for municipalities, municipal resource agencies as well as Alberta Social Services and Alberta Community & Occupational Health. The Branch is also responsible for developing and delivering training at a central training facility and providing extension "in service" training for municipal and government response personnel. As well, training exercises are held to test existing plans and procedures for the delivery of Disaster Social Services.

The Disaster Social Services branch, in support of training needs related to Disaster Social Services Delivery, conducted three central courses at the Alberta Public Safety Services Training School. 60 people from Social Services and the Municipalities attended courses dealing with the management role of Disaster Social Services.

Extension courses were delivered to support staff at Social Services District Offices in Grande Cache, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Vegreville and Westlock; extension courses were also provided for municipal designates in Drayton Valley, Banff, Canmore and Cochrane.

Disaster Social Services exercises were conducted in Sundre, Medicine Hat, Taber and Raymond; the purpose of these exercises was to test the suitability of the municipal plan and the capability of designated response staff to use the plan and co-ordinate local resources.

Inventories of Disaster Social Services supplies throughout the province are carried out during regular visits to municipalities. Supplies on hand include: 18,355 blankets, 21 Mobile Feeding Units and 42 Reception Centre Kits. Since the last annual report, 30 Reception Centre Kits have been added to the Disaster Social Services inventory. These kits are being held by the Canadian Red Cross in those municipalities where they have agreed to take on responsibility for the Registration & Inquiry function.

Planning meetings were held with Special Care facilities to develop a Disaster Social Services plan for Henwood (AADAC) and the Yellowhead Youth Centre. Planning meetings to review in-house plans for District Offices of Alberta Social Services were held in Medicine Hat, Mill Woods, Peace River, Red Deer, Smoky Lake, Hanna, Drumheller and Brooks; currently, there are 30 District Office Plans in place. Planning meetings were held at municipalities to review existing annexes in place; these meetings were held with municipal officials in Medicine Hat, High Level, High River and Brooks. There are currently 219 municipalities with a Disaster Social Services Annex to their municipal plan. 105 Alberta municipalities have the expectation that Alberta Social Services will manage their Disaster Social Services function; these are, for the most part, small rural communities.

Meetings have been held with Alberta Community & Occupational Health (Mental Health Services) to discuss Mental Health support to municipal Disaster Social Services programs and the development of Mental Health input to Critical Incident Stress Awareness presentations made to the ambulance and fire services.

The Disaster Social Services branch has conducted Disaster Social Services Awareness presentations for the Canadian Red Cross Society (Alberta) and the Seventh Day Adventist Conference. The purpose of these presentations has been to apprise the concerned groups as to how they, as a group, can support a municipal response to a disaster or major emergency.

Since 1986, the Disaster Social Services branch has developed expertise in Critical Incident Stress and has been conducting Critical Incident Awareness Seminars for ambulance and fire service personnel. Throughout the year, there have been numerous requests to conduct workshops on this subject. There have also been requests for presentations at conferences outside the province, sponsored by the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.

In response to growing interest on the subject of Critical Incident Stress, the Disaster Social Services branch head has conducted awareness seminars sponsored by the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs out of province. In Alberta, seminars were held for the University of Alberta, Alberta Ambulance Operators' Association Conference, Registered Emergency Paramedic Association Conference, Alberta/Montana Firefighters Instructors' Association, Health & Welfare Canada Conference, Parks Canada, Provincial Directors' Conference, as well as for the ambulance/fire service in Bonnyville, Stettler, Brooks, Medicine Hat, Grimshaw, Fort McMurray, Edson and Stony Plain.

The Disaster Social Services branch, at an international conference held in Baltimore, was asked to represent Canada on the International Critical Incident Stress Debriefers' Network. This request has been agreed to by the Provincial Emergency Social Services Directors for the other nine provinces until they can develop their own Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) programs.

On March 9-10, 1988, a training workshop on Critical Incident Stress Debriefing was held at the Alberta Public Safety Services Training School. This course, organized by the Disaster Social Services branch, was conducted by Dr. Jeffrey T. Mitchell, University of Baltimore, who developed the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing model being used throughout the U.S.A. 103 people attended this training workshop. The participants represented mental health workers, ambulance personnel, as well as police and fire departments. In addition there was representation from the Department of National Defence and from agencies outside Alberta. Those who were trained at the workshop will develop a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Program for Alberta. It was agreed that Alberta Public Safety Services should undertake this task with the branch head to act as the co-ordinator for the province.



Dr. Jeffrey T. Mitchell, Professor, Emergency Health Services, University of Maryland, conducted a workshop entitled Stress: Helping the Helper, in March, 1988. The workshop attracted over 100 first responders, mental health, and social services workers.

Other Disaster Social Services branch activities included participation on an Emergency Social Services Planning Committee for Vancouver and the development for ACCESS-TV of a content document for a Docudrama on Critical Incident Stress to be aired in January 1989; this activity is in support of the Continuing Education Program for Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics in Alberta.

The Field Services Branch is responsible for the delivery of the APSS program to municipalities, industry and other agencies throughout the province. District Offices are located at Grande Prairie, Edmonton, St. Paul, Camrose, Red Deer, Calgary and Lethbridge.

Field Services Officers made 878 visits to municipalities to assist local authorities in the development and co-ordination of peacetime emergency preparedness activities. Each community plan was reviewed, hazard analysis redefined and the plan updated as necessary. Emergency Preparedness Surveys were completed in co-operation with Municipal Directors of Disaster Services. The surveys provide local officials with detailed information on the status of emergency preparedness within their communities and recommendations for improving emergency response capabilities as necessary.

Increased emphasis was placed on the development of appropriate annexes to the municipal plan. Field staff attended 46 meetings held to integrate hospital plans with the local plan and assisted on 14 mass casualty incident exercises to evaluate the effectiveness of the plans. Reception annexes were also completed for a number of communities. Table top exercises to evaluate peacetime plans were conducted in 37 municipalities.

Field Staff continued to be active in emergency planning in the industrial and petro-chemical sectors. Staff attended 34 sour gas meetings held to ensure that contingency plans were effective. Close liaison was developed with organizations such as the Canadian Chemical Producers Association, Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) and the Strathcona District Mutual Aid Plan (SDMAP) to assist in integrating their plans with those in the community.

An agreement was concluded between Canada and Alberta respecting emergency planning in National Parks and briefings were made to several Indian Bands for the purpose of developing plans on Indian Reserves.

Disaster Assistance registrations occupied a major part of the Field Officers time in the late summer and early fall. Registration offices were established and manned in response to tornado and flood disasters.

The Calgary-Bow Corridor Emergency Management Plan was developed to establish procedures for response to any emergency or disaster which could have occurred during the 1988 Olympic Winter Games. The plan co-ordinated mutual aid procedures between seven municipalities in the Bow Corridor region and will continue to serve a useful function in the future.

Radiological Defense Equipment in most districts was recovered from municipalities, re-calibrated and will remain in central storage areas until distribution is necessary.

Rescue kits were issued to 21 municipalities whose emergency preparedness status showed notable progress, particularly in developing their community rescue capability. The kit contains items such as a generator, floodlights, stretchers, ropes and hydraulic jack kit and is valued at approximately \$3,600.00. Kits were issued to Acme, Burdett, County of Forty Mile, Hardisty, Heisler, Hines Creek, Killam, Kinuso, County of Leduc, Legal, Mannville, Morrin, Munson, Myrnam, Nampa, Nobleford, Ribbon Creek, Sedgewick, Turner Valley, Wabamun and Willingdon.

The Alberta Disaster Assistance Program is administered by the Disaster Assistance Branch comprised of three permanent staff and augmented by additional temporary personnel as needed. The program responds to extraordinary emergency operations and resulting restoration expenditures, and other financial burdens of loss and damage caused by a disastrous event.

The Disaster Assistance program is in place to provide financial assistance when a major disaster affects a large number of people. The program also can provide help in an isolated disaster which may only affect a few individuals. The criteria are the same in both the large and small disasters. If there is a threat to economic survival the program will help. However, the program is neither an insurance program nor is it a compensation program. It is a cost-shared assistance to help people get back on their feet. Assistance is not generally available when regular insurance coverage is readily obtainable.

The Disaster Assistance program is also available to help municipalities and public property damaged by a disaster so that the restoration can be effected up to the standard pertaining before the event.

As this program shares recovery cost amongst all Albertans, there must be control features to ensure that assistance is provided on a fair and equitable basis and where warranted. This is achieved by on-site inspection and appraisal of all reported loss and damage, and a subsequent review of the circumstances by the interdepartmental Disaster Assistance Committee. An information package is also provided to all applicants to explain how the program works, and that luxury items, recreational equipment and property, and insurables are specifically excluded for assistance.

To ensure the Disaster Assistance Program is responsive to the demands of changing conditions, an annual review is held with the Minister, Alberta Public Safety Services, and representatives of key departments involved in the program. These departments include Municipal Affairs, Agriculture, Transportation, Environment, Treasury, and Alberta Public Safety Services. These departments also have representatives appointed to the Disaster Assistance Committee.

The Disaster Assistance Program approved for flooding in the City of Edmonton and the north-central area of the province in July 1986, was continued for business, farm and municipal applicants.

Severe windstorms in April 1987 caused extensive damage to three greenhouses and a hog and cattle barn in the Counties of Warner No. 5 and Cardston No. 6. Assistance was approved for this extraordinary weather event and assistance grants were provided to the four applicants.

An assistance grant was paid to an individual who had major and severe damage caused to his house and contents by heavy June rains in the County of Lac Ste. Anne Number 28.

In June 1987 the village of Rycroft experienced a potable water shortage. A Disaster Assistance Grant was paid for the emergency operations which involved the purchase and hauling of water during the shortage.

From July 25 to August 3, 1987, a severe weather system of rainstorms and windstorms, including a tornado, hit the City of Edmonton, the Counties of Strathcona No. 20 and Leduc No. 25 and Improvement Districts 14 and 17. The extent of damage and loss to property was in the hundreds of millions of dollars and 27 lives were lost. More than 1,500 applications for assistance were received from six municipalities, 11 government departments, 640 farms, 249 businesses and 628 individuals. Due to the extensive damage and loss to property in the industrial parks, east of 50th Street in the City of Edmonton, and in the County of Strathcona No. 20, a special Industrial Recovery Assistance Program (I.R.A.P.) was approved. An office, staffed with personnel from the Department of Economic Development and Trade has processed 290 applications from business and industry, and 186 of those received assistance payments. The Tornado-Flood Recovery Program is larger than the 1986 Flood Recovery Program, which had been the most extensive to date, and is being cost shared by the Federal Government under the guidelines of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. Payments under the program will continue beyond the end of this fiscal year.

On August 2, 1987, a rock, gravel and water slide uprooted the waterline to the intake structure serving the Hamlet of Brule in Improvement District 14. A Disaster Assistance Grant was approved for the reconstruction of the water line and water intake.

Disaster Assistance was paid towards the loss of stored honey in supers destroyed by fire on August 23, 1987, in the County of Lacombe Number 14.

On September 2, 1987, very heavy and extraordinary rains in the County of Minburn No. 27 caused extensive soil erosion and silting to cultivated fields. Disaster Assistance grants are being processed towards costs for clean-up and land reclamation.

The Flood Recovery Assistance Program instituted in 1986 in response to widespread flooding in North-Central Alberta in July, 1986, and the Tornado and Storm Recovery Program which was approved by the Government in August, 1987, are the largest Disaster Assistance programs undertaken in Canada.

(See Appendix IV for details of the 1987/88 Programs.)

Training Division is responsible for developing, organizing and directing Alberta Public Safety Services training courses and exercises, operating a central training facility and provides extension courses in municipalities throughout the province. The training program is delivered through two training branches, Disaster Services and Dangerous Goods Control.

A variety of courses and seminars were conducted by the Disaster Services branch including Municipal Disaster Services Program Management, Rescue Leaders', Disaster Nursing Seminars, Dangerous Goods Instructors' Orientation, Disaster Social Services and Radiological Defence Officers' courses. Attendance on these courses totalled 271.

For the first time a course on Emergency Site Management was prepared and delivered. This course was well received. This course, designed for small municipalities, is the only one of its kind being offered in Canada.

Two extension courses, Basic Rescue and Dangerous Goods Awareness, were offered to some 818 persons.

Elected and key emergency response officials attended 38 disaster preparedness and planning exercises to test and update their municipal plans. 27 hospitals exercised their emergency plans.

A total of 127 candidates attended courses, conferences and seminars at the Emergency Preparedness College, Arnprior, Ontario. This college is operated by Emergency Preparedness Canada to train and educate personnel in various aspects of disaster planning and response.

RESPONSIBILITIES

DISASTER SERVICES TRAINING

TRAINING DIVISION

Development and updating of the master training program for full-time Dangerous Goods Compliance Inspectors and Information Officers continued throughout the year.

This process was combined with a review of the Dangerous Goods Responders Course. Consultants prepared a complete set of performance standards for this program which has been distributed to Emergency Preparedness Canada and other provincial emergency response agencies.

Another group of firefighters from the City of Edmonton, with two volunteer firefighters from Red Deer and Bon Accord and a Department of National Defence firefighter, completed the Second Responder's Course.

On-Highway Inspector training for RCMP, Municipal Police and Motor Transport Services continued. The Dangerous Goods Training branch also continued to present Dangerous Goods Shippers and Carriers training to employees of the Alberta Government.

(See Appendix V for details of Training Activities 1987/88.)

The Dangerous Goods Control Division has responsibility for administration of the provincial Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control Act. This Act regulates the handling, offering for transport and the actual transportation of dangerous goods on Alberta's highways. Through agreement with Transport Canada, the Division also administers highway mode requirements for such shipments being transported into, through, and out of the province under the Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

The Alberta legislation is fully consistent and compatible with federal legislation which is used to regulate similar activities with respect to the air, rail and marine modes of transport as well as the extra-provincial movement by highway. The Dangerous Goods Control Division works very closely with Transport Canada as well as other provincial and territorial jurisdictions in an effort to ensure national uniformity in relation to all laws covering the movement of dangerous goods.

The legislation defines a "dangerous good" as being any product, substance or organism specified in the Regulations or included by its nature in any of the classes prescribed. The 3,476 products, substances and organisms which are regulated fall into one or more of the nine internationally recognized classes of dangerous goods. The nine classes are:

Class 1 – explosives;

Class 2 – gases: compressed, deeply refrigerated, liquefied or dissolved under pressure;

Class 3 – flammable and combustible liquids;

Class 4 – flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion, and substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases;

Class 5 – oxidizing substances and organic peroxides;

Class 6 – poisonous and infectious substances;

Class 7 – radioactive materials;

Class 8 – corrosives;

Class 9 – miscellaneous products, substances or organisms considered dangerous to life, health, property or the environment when handled, offered for transport or transported.

The legislation prescribes the manner in which dangerous goods are classified. It requires that vehicles transporting quantities that constitute a reasonably significant hazard be identified through a safety marking system. The safety marks immediately identify the hazards to emergency response personnel. Additional requirements cover explanatory documentation which must accompany the shipment; markings and specifications for packagings and other containers; reporting procedures in the event of an accidental spill, emission or discharge; safety procedures which must be followed; special training which must be undertaken by shippers and carriers as well as a variety of other requirements designed to enhance public safety during the entire transportation process.

From the inception of the program, the Dangerous Goods Control Division has continually encouraged industry to comply voluntarily with the legislation, which came into effect in Alberta on February 1, 1986. The Regulations are said to be second in complexity only to the federal income tax laws. For the most part, detected non-compliance is dealt with on the basis of educating violators about their responsibilities under the law. Prosecution has been phased into program delivery as a more dramatic means of gaining the attention of persistent violators. Warning notices are issued when violations are detected. They serve as a means of formally notifying the violator as to the specific offence committed, as a mechanism for follow-up investigation with employers, shippers or other jurisdictions, as well as a method of tracking repeat offenders. During 1987/88, a total of 322 warning notices were issued to various shippers and carriers throughout Alberta.

During 1987/88, selective prosecution was introduced to the program. Charges were laid whenever an accident which involved dangerous goods occurred and non-compliance was found to have been a contributing factor or could have potentially endangered life, property or the environment. Prosecution was also considered in those cases where the violator had been previously issued a warning notice or had been the subject of a complaint from the general public involving a flagrant violation. During the fiscal year, Alberta courts handed down substantial fines for seven charges which were laid under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control Act.

In order to carry out its mandate, the Dangerous Goods Control Division operates four branches. The Facilities Inspection Branch is responsible for shipper inspections and follow-up investigations throughout the province. The On-Highway Inspection Branch facilitates the conduct of carrier inspections. The Compliance Information Centre provides technical support to the program generally, assists industry in achieving compliance with the legislation, assists enforcement personnel in the interpretation of the more complex aspects of the legislation, provides technical expertise on regulated products to emergency response personnel, and performs other Alberta Public Safety Services functions. The Regulatory Standards and Approvals branch is responsible for the issuance of permits under the Regulations, the processing of municipal by-laws for Ministerial approval, and the coordination of the regulatory amendment process with respect to both the federal and provincial legislation.

Shipper inspections and enforcement are carried out by seven full-time Dangerous Goods Inspectors located at Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary and Lethbridge. Within A.P.S.S., an additional fourteen resources (management, training staff and compliance officers) have been fully trained and designated as Dangerous Goods Inspectors in order to ensure the availability of appropriate expertise in the event of an emergency involving dangerous goods. During the devastating tornado in Edmonton in the summer of 1987, these Inspectors provided significant on site assistance to response teams from the City of Edmonton and the County of Strathcona. The problems associated with dangerous goods as a result of the tornado, particularly in the industrial areas, was potentially catastrophic. The Inspectors were instrumental in ensuring that clean-up operations were conducted in the safest possible manner wherever dangerous goods were present. As a result, no additional injury or damage occurred during these highly dangerous operations.

The prime function of the seven operational Facilities Inspectors is the inspection of shipper's facilities in an effort to ensure compliance with the legislation. These Inspectors also conduct follow-up whenever an on-highway offence is identified, if that offence indicates that a shipper may also be in violation. Corrective action is taken whenever such investigations confirm non-compliance on the part of the shipper. During 1987/88, the Facilities Inspection branch conducted 1,857 site visitations of shipper's facilities at various locations throughout Alberta. In addition, they conducted 131 follow-up investigations on suspected shipper offences identified by the On-Highway Inspectors as well as those identified by jurisdictions outside Alberta. Four charges against shippers were dealt with in the courts during the fiscal year resulting in fines which averaged \$525.00.

On-highway inspections and enforcement are performed by various personnel from existing enforcement agencies as an extension of their regular duties, these include the RCMP, municipal police departments and vehicle inspection station personnel. Members of these enforcement agencies are given comprehensive training designed and/or delivered by A.P.S.S. personnel and formally designated as Dangerous Goods Inspectors under the provincial Act prior to actually performing such duties. As of March 31, 1988, 554 On-highway Inspectors were located throughout Alberta. The On-highway Inspectors perform an extremely important function in relation to effective program delivery. In addition to correcting problems which exist during the actual transportation phase of operations, their activities identify numerous shippers who are not complying so that the Facilities Inspectors are able to focus on shippers who are known to be experiencing problems. Three charges laid against carriers resulted in fines averaging \$350.00 during 1987/88.

Encouraging industry to voluntarily comply with the legislation continues to be a major component of program delivery. This philosophy is practised at all levels within the Dangerous Goods Control Division. The Compliance Information Centre (C.I.C.) is the most readily available resource to industry in determining the requirements of the law as it applies to their particular operations. The C.I.C. maintains a 24-hour toll-free telephone service which handles enquiries from both shippers and carriers about the shipping and transportation of dangerous goods by the air, rail and marine modes as well as the highway mode. Enquiries relate to local, national, international shipments and intermodal consignments. During fiscal year 1987/88, the C.I.C. responded to 9,696 such enquiries. These included 2,686 calls as part of a new service of responding to questions about Alberta's hazardous waste management system. This new function is performed on behalf of Alberta Environment and the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation.

In addition to answering dangerous goods questions, the C.I.C. receive reports on dangerous occurrences, that is, accidental spills, emissions or discharges of dangerous goods for which reporting is required under the Regulations. During 1987/88, 203 dangerous occurrence reports were received. This compares with 200 reports in 1986/87. The C.I.C. also acts as the province's Emergency Centre, a function of the Disaster Services Division of A.P.S.S. They responded to 71 Disaster Services incidents during the fiscal year.

The Compliance Information Centre operates on a 24-hour basis throughout the year. The centre responds to all calls and enquires about the transportation of dangerous goods and any other emergency that may occur in Alberta. John Harpin, Director, Compliance Information Centre, answers a call in the centre.



The C.I.C. continued to prepare, update and distribute interpretive bulletins for both industry and enforcement agencies during the fiscal year. C.I.C. personnel also participated in many seminars and conferences designed to increase industry's awareness and understanding of the legislation.

The C.I.C. was heavily committed to many computer-related projects during 1987/88. These included a prototype artificial intelligence system which is designed to assist in the decision-making process during response to incidents involving dangerous goods. This prototype, called HERMES (Heuristic Emergency Response Management Expert System), was developed in conjunction with Emergency Preparedness Canada and the Alberta Research Council.

Month	Enquiries	Dangerous Goods Incidents	Disaster Services Incidents
April/87	478	19	7
May/87	570	19	9
June/87	644	16	11
July/87	550	23	11
August/87	566	16	2
September/87	830	15	1
October/87	1003	12	2
November/87	583	16	5
December/87	619	15	9
January/88	1498	6	8
February/88	1010	22	5
March/88	1345	24	1
Totals 87/88	9696	203	71

This Branch develops standards for possible inclusion in the federal legislation and consequential adoption under the provincial Regulations. The Branch also serves as a sounding board for industry, government and the general public with respect to specific requirements for compliance with the applicable legislation as well as a conduit for regulatory amendment proposals. In addition, the Branch administers the provincial permit issuance system under the legislation. Permits can be issued in circumstances under which it is extremely difficult or impossible to fully comply with the letter of the law for a variety of reasons or where it can be shown that an equivalent level of safety can be achieved by some method not recognized in the Regulations. Permit applications are reviewed in consultation with all affected parties including the federal and other provincial governments in an effort to ensure national uniformity. The prime consideration in assessing any permit application continues to be that industry is not unduly impacted by the requirements of the legislation provided always that public safety is not compromised by any relaxation of those requirements. During 1987/88, 268 permits were issued including three oral permits which are only granted in cases of an emergency.

The Branch also processed three municipal by-laws for Ministerial approval during the fiscal year. Municipalities are authorized under the Act to pass by-laws in relation to dangerous goods routes within their communities but such by-laws are subject to the approval of the Minister. This procedure ensures that one municipality does not simply transfer its problems to a neighbouring community and also that the continuity of the provincial transportation system is not unnecessarily altered. The process also provides a mechanism to achieve a degree of uniformity with respect to dangerous goods routing by-laws throughout the province. The Regulatory Standards and Approvals branch assists municipalities in conducting analyses as to the appropriateness of imposing such restrictions within their respective communities and in drafting proposed by-laws in accordance with nationally adopted criteria. By-laws for the Cities of Red Deer and Spruce Grove and the Town of High River received Ministerial approval during 1987/88. Six Alberta municipalities now have dangerous goods routing by-laws in force. In addition, the Branch assisted eleven other municipalities during the various drafting stages of their respective by-laws.

The Administration Division provides support in the design, development and implementation of a records management program, the acquisition and maintenance of office accommodation, equipment, and communications. The Division is responsible for the provision of office supplies, mail and messenger services, as well as, the development of the Department Policy and Procedures Manual.

Under the management of the Director of Personnel, the Division staff provides advice and assistance on all facets of personnel administration including manpower planning, staffing, position classification, employee relations, staff development, Occupational Health and Safety, etc. The staff is also responsible for the administration of the pay and benefits programs and the special employment programs such as the Summer Temporary Employment Program (STEP), the Priority Employment Program (PEP), and the Quebec Alberta Exchange Program. During the year there were seven STEP and seven PEP positions filled. The Division also liaises with PAO (Personnel Administration Office) and other government departments on a variety of matters concerning personnel and payroll.

ADMINISTRATION

PERSONNEL

PROGRAM SUPPORT DIVISIONS

The Communications Group consists of a Director of Communications and an Assistant, Graphic Services, and a Print Shop. The group is responsible for establishing and maintaining good relations with the media and for answering media and public enquiries.

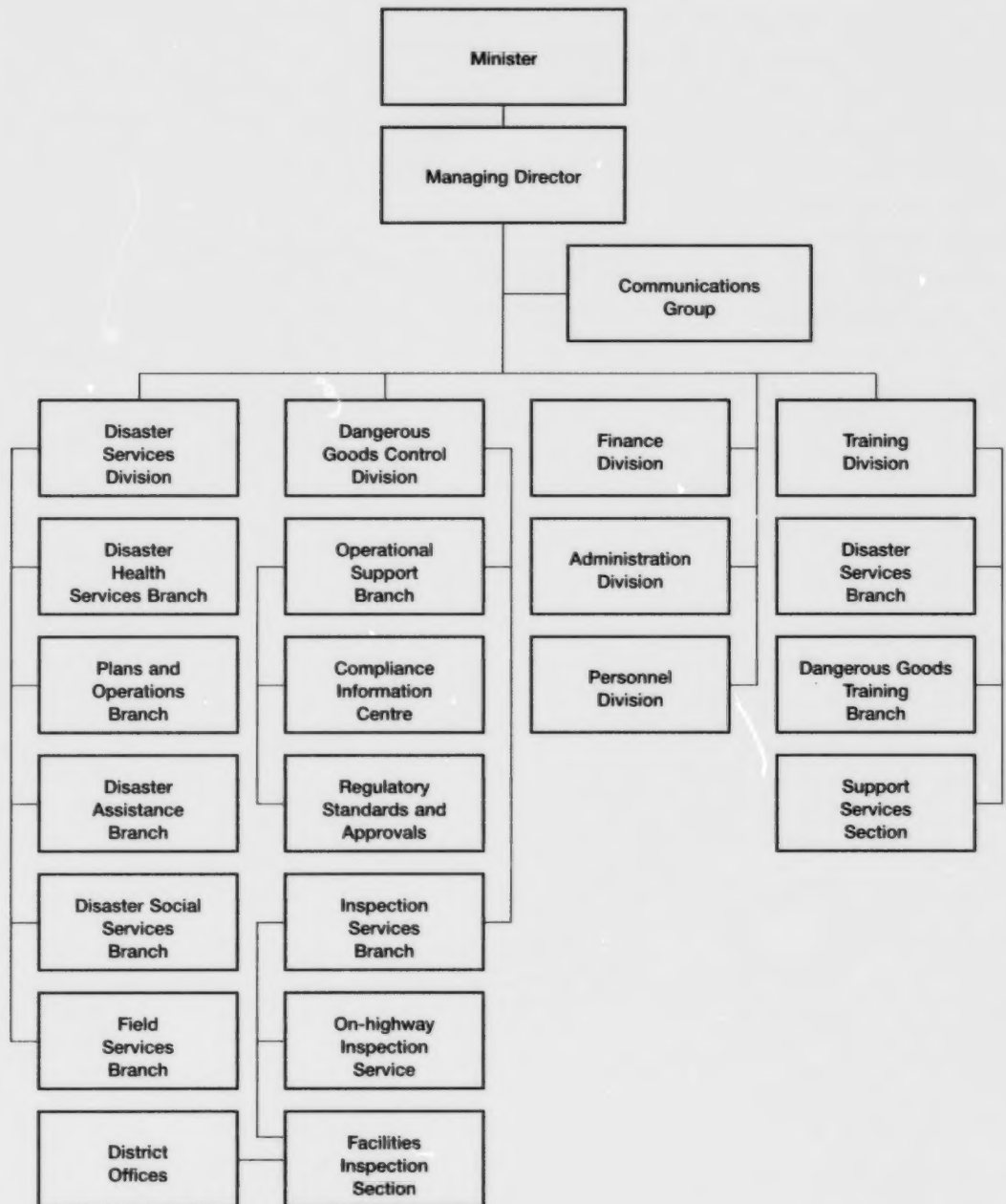
The media relations aspect was particularly important after the tornado struck Strathcona County and the City of Edmonton. Because of the requirement to answer many phone calls on a 24-hour basis for 48 hours, four additional staff were seconded from the Public Affairs Bureau. The same help was received from the Bureau when a severe blizzard struck all of Central Alberta on March 27th, 1988.

The Communications Group is responsible for developing external communications with the public so that Albertans know what to do in an emergency situation. To aid this program, the group provides leaflets, booklets, visual aids, displays and training aids which are made available to the public.

Every year the group organizes participation in 10-12 exhibitions concerned with Disaster Services and Transportation of Dangerous Goods. These are seen by the specialized publics with whom Alberta Public Safety Services work and by the general public.

	Provincial Expenditures 1986/87	Federal Contributions To Provincial Expenditures 1986/87	Provincial Expenditures 1987/8	Federal Contributions To Provincial Expenditures 1987/88
Program cost (excluding disaster assistance)	4,211,168.63		4,220,271.15	
Disaster Assistance Program	19,483,546.37	7,500,000.000	53,214,439.30	
Related Alberta Government Services Expenditure	35,275.15	7,500.00	34,450.80	7,500.00
Total	\$23,728,990.15	\$7,507,500.00	\$57,469,161.25	\$7,500.00

Department Overview



Alberta Public Safety Services is responsible for the administration of the following acts and regulations:

The Public Safety Services Act,

Revised Statutes of Alberta 1985

- Alberta Regulation 321/85, The Disaster Assistance Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 112/77 Emergency Planning Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 380/85 Emergency Government Areas Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 307/77 Emergency Services Regulation

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control Act 1982

- Alberta Regulation 383/85, Transportation of Dangerous Good Control Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 37/86, Administration Regulation

1. Flood Potential - High Level - 02 April 1987
River Forecast Centre, Alberta Environment reported that snow levels in the High Level region were 150% above normal for this time of year. If high temperatures are present, then high flooding can be expected. Monitoring.
2. Fertilizer Plant Emission - Calgary - 02 April 1987
A cloud of unknown gas escaped from the Western Co-op Fertilizer Plant in Calgary. Plant was shut down.
3. Contaminated Municipal Water Supply - Vauxhall - 04 April 1987
A fungicide contaminated the water supply to the municipality. Advisory against consumption issued by Ureka-Warner Health Unit. No reports of toxic effects or injuries.
4. Anhydrous Ammonia Leak - Fort Assiniboine - 22 April 1987
A semi trailer tanker owned by Champion Industries began leaking a large amount of anhydrous ammonia at 2345 hours. Fire Department, RCMP and Barrhead ambulance on scene. 19 families evacuated from trailer park.
5. Flooding - Sousa Band - 04 May 1987
The Sousa Indian Band near Assumption experienced flooding from backed-up water wells.
6. Ground Search - Rocky Mountain House - 08 May 1987
APSS requested to assist in ground search on Sunchild Indian Reserve near Rocky Mountain House. RCMP co-ordinating ground search activities.
7. Train Derailment - Bassano - 11 May 1987
Three rail tank cars were ruptured in derailment near Bassano. Contained residual material only. Gaseous cloud reported. Highway 1 west of Bassano closed.
8. Weather Warning - Northwest Central Alberta - 18/19 May 1987
Heavy snowfall warning for Jasper/Edson, Northwestern Edmonton and Western Red Deer regions. Storm expected to produce 20 cm or more of mixed snow and rain. RCMP, Transalta Utilities and affected municipalities informed. Government Emergency Operations Centre activated.
9. Train Derailment - Medicine Hat - 20 May 1987
An open switch derailed eight rail tank cars containing anhydrous ammonia in Medicine Hat rail yards. No injuries. No leaks. Situation monitored and cleanup operation commenced by CP Rail and fertilizer company.

10. Severe Thunderstorm Watch – St. Paul Region – 23 May 1987
Monitored severe storm conditions in the St. Paul Region. APSS Field Office informed.
11. Fire in Oilfield Storage Tank – Valleyview – 03 June 1987
A fire in a crude oil tank 6 miles south and 1 mile east of Valleyview near Highway 43 posed no major threat to life or property.
12. Sour Gas Release – Millarville – 19 June 1987
A sour gas well release posing little danger to animal and human life was repaired by SUNCOR, the owner company. Well located at 32-21-3-W5, 1 mile west and 4 miles north of Millarville.
13. Tanker Rollover – Millet – 22 June 1987
A semi trailer truck carrying dangerous goods and bound for the Shell Scotford Plant outside of Fort Saskatchewan rolled over on Highway 2, 10 miles south of Leduc near the Millet interchange closing portions of Highway 2 for over 40 hours. 380 kg of gasoline lead additives leaked. Several response personnel suffered minor toxic effects from the hazardous substance. Nine farm families in the immediate vicinity had to be evacuated.
14. Storm Warning – Northwestern Alberta – 02 July 1987
Severe weather warnings for Northwestern I.D. 23, Southern Slave Lake and Northwestern Edmonton regions. Strong winds and intense lightning reported. Affected municipalities informed.
15. Forest Fire – Stony Plain – 03 July 1987
Edmonton RCMP reported a 2 acre forest fire at Range Road 12 and Highway 627, approximately 10-12 miles south of the North Saskatchewan River.
16. Missing Aircraft – Grande Prairie – 04 July 1987
A Cessna 152 was reported missing on a flight to Grande Prairie. Two twin Otters from Search and Rescue (DND) were dispatched to search for the plane. Plane was located at another airport.
17. Flood Warning – Coaldale – 21 July 1987
Minor flood warning for the Lethbridge-Coaldale Region. 500 sandbags were sent to Coaldale.
18. Severe Weather Warning – Edmonton/St. Paul – 22 July 1987
Warning of heavy rain, hail, damaging winds and funnel clouds passed on to the municipalities affected.

19. Propane Gas Leak – Swan Hills - 24 July 1987

An area around a propane tank located in the Town of Swan Hills had to be evacuated due to a propane leak and the danger of explosion.

20. Train Derailment – Daysland – 24 July 1987

26 cars of a train carrying explosive gas derailed at the Town of Daysland. A local road was closed and nearby houses evacuated.

21. Tornado – Edmonton – 31 July 1987

From approximately 1455 hours to 1540 hours, a tornado passed through various neighborhoods and the Sherwood Park Industrial Area in the City of Edmonton and County of Strathcona. 27 fatalities, more than 300 injuries and damage to private and public property in the hundreds of millions of dollars were caused by the tornado. The funnel cloud caused damage along a 42 km track and was reported in contact with the ground for more than 35 minutes.

22. Tornado Warning – Edmonton and Northeastern Alberta – 31 July 1987

A second tornado warning was issued by Environment Canada up to approximately 1900 hours. Affected municipalities notified.

23. Flooding – Northwestern Alberta – 01 August 1987

Alberta Environment River Forecast Centre issued a warning for flooding along the Peace, Little Smokey and Simonette Rivers. Waters expected to reach flood levels within 72 hours due to heavy rainfall in the mountains. Affected municipalities advised.

24. Severe Weather Warning – Red Deer to Edmonton – 20 August 1987

Issued by Environment Canada at 1500 hours. Affected municipalities notified.

25. Funnel Clouds – Spruce Grove – 24 August 1987

Funnel clouds spotted west of Edmonton in the Spruce Grove area. Environment Canada notified. Aware of the situation.

26. Severe Weather Watch – Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Coronation – 25 August 1987

Issued by Environment Canada at 1330 hours. Affected municipalities notified.

27. Ammonia Leak – Fort Saskatchewan – 28 August 1987

An ammonia leak was reported at the Sherritt Gordon Plant north of Fort Saskatchewan. No major threat to life or property occurred.

28. **Pulp Mill Fire – Hinton – 08 September 1987**
A fire at the Champion Pulp Mill in the Town of Hinton threatened dangerous goods rail containers nearby. These were moved from the danger area. Plant evacuated. Evacuation of town residents considered. Smokestack collapsed.
29. **Rail Car Fire – Edson – 09 September 1987**
A Rail Car containing sulphur caught fire at Galloway Siding, approximately 50 km west of Edson. No major threat to life or property. Situation brought under control by local fire department.
30. **Sour Gas Release – Clive – 30 September 1987**
A minor sour gas release occurred at a Gulf Well near the Village of Clive, 15 km east of Lacombe. Residents in the vicinity advised. No evacuation required.
31. **Forest Fire – Grande Cache – 12 October 1987**
A forest fire approximately 13 km from Grande Cache had to be monitored for the safety of town residents. Town placed on evacuation standby. Fire contained.
32. **Sour Gas Release – Valleyview – 12 November 1987**
A minor sour gas release occurred at a Rhodes et al well near Goose Lake, just south of Valleyview. Release turned out to be sweet gas. No threat to life or property.
33. **Sour Gas Release – Sangudo – 23 November 1987**
A small sour gas release was reported at a BP well on Highway 43 between Sangudo and Cherhill. No threat to life or property.
34. **Perochloral Ethylene Leak – Edmonton – 29 November 1987**
A barrel of cleaning fluid began leaking at the Alyth Rail yards in Edmonton. An employee inhaled some of the fumes necessitating a medical precaution. CP personnel corrected the problem.
35. **Sulphur Fumes – Calgary – 29 November 1987**
20 children and 8 adults were hospitalized due to sulphur fumes at the Baker Sanatorium in Calgary. All patients and staff were evacuated. The problem came from 11 hopper rail cars loaded with sulphur parked on a siding near the sanatorium. Cars were moved.
36. **Sour Gas Release – Stettler/Big Valley – 10 December 1987**
A failure in a Gulf sour gas line allowed a small amount of sour gas to escape into the atmosphere. Residents near the well site were advised. Gulf repaired the line and stopped the leak.

37. Loss of Community Power – Fox Lake – 05 January 1988

Power generators for the settlement of Fox Creek broke down. The community power was restored after a replacement was flown in by DND Hercules aircraft. Alberta Power restored electricity at 2155 hours.

38. Sour Gas Release – Enchant – 07 January 1988

Drilling difficulties caused a small sour gas release at an Inverness well Northwest of Enchant. Company sealed the leak before lives or property were seriously threatened.

39. Freezing Rain Warning – Edmonton/St. Paul/Coronation – 22 January 1988

Received from Environment Canada at 0945 hours. APSS District Offices in the affected areas informed.

40. High Wind Warning – Lethbridge Area – 22 January 1988

Issued by Environment Canada at 0740 hours. Lethbridge District Office of APSS notified.

41. Ice Jam on Bow River – Calgary – 01 February 1988

An ice jam on the Bow River at the Highwood confluence south of Calgary caused the river to rise in a threatening manner. No danger to persons or property. Affected municipalities advised.

42. Major Water Main Break – Calgary – 03 February 1988

40 persons evacuated due to a major water main break in Southeast Calgary. Flooding of subways and basements. No injuries. Stranded motorists rescued by boat.

43. Sour Gas Release – Whitecourt – 05 February 1988

Ranchman Resources well near the Town of Whitecourt released sour gas at 1120 hours. 1 M cubic feet per day release rate. No injuries or property damage.

44. Flooding on Bow and Highwood Rivers – Calgary – 05 February 1988

An ice buildup threatened flooding along the Bow and Highwood Rivers in Southern Alberta. No danger to lives or property.

45. Gas Well Blow Out – Red Deer – 08 February 1988

A sweet gas well blew out 3 to 4 km East of Red Deer was investigated by the RCMP and ERBC.

46. Flooding of Peace River – Peace River – 08 February 1988

At 1025 hours a report was received that Peace River had risen 4.5 metres and was still rising. Affected municipalities advised.

47. Sour Gas Release – Manning – 16 February 1988

A well caught fire resulting in a release of sour gas in the Northwest Manning area. 1 serious, 2 less serious injuries.

48. Sour Gas Odour – Crowsnest Pass – 11 March 1988

ERBC notified that complaints of a sour gas smell have come from residents of the Crowsnest Pass Area. Smell was a result of boiler maintenance by Saratoga Processing Company.

49. Long Distance Phone Line Disruption – Edmonton – 22 March 1988

Disruption in the AGT long distance calling system occurred at 1515 hours. Alberta Amateur Radio Emergency Services (AARES) operators notified to provide alternate emergency communications.

50. Blizzard Conditions – Edmonton to Calgary – 28 March 1988

Blizzard conditions on Highway 2 between Leduc and Calgary stranded motorists and closed the Highway for several hours. Situation monitored. Government Emergency Operations Centre activated from 0700 hours 27 March to 1200 hours 28 March.

Educational Programs

Program	Number of Candidates
1. Mass Casualty Preparedness Workshops (15)	866
2. Community Health Planning Lectures (15)	776
3. Disaster Health Planning Seminars (2)	45
4. 200 Bed Emergency Hospital Training Exercise	53
5. Basic Casualty Simulation Courses (2)	15
Total	1,755

Hospital Exercises

Date	City/Town
22 April 1987	Drayton Valley
06 May 1987	Calgary - Mayfair Nursing Home
12 May 1987	Edmonton - Alberta Hospital
14 May 1987	Vegreville
20 May 1987	Eckville
21 May 1987	Rocky Mountain House
22 May 1987	Camrose
26 May 1987	Swan Hills
28 May 1987	Lacombe
02 June 1987	Edmonton - Glenrose
03 June 1987	Leduc
16 June 1987	Edmonton - Allen Gray Auxiliary
03 September 1987	Edmonton - Central Park Lodge
09 September 1987	Grande Cache
15 September 1987	Fairview
16 September 1987	Manning
22 September 1987	Whitecourt
23 September 1987	Mayerthorpe
29 September 1987	Edmonton - Venta Nursing Home
30 September 1987	Boyle
01 October 1987	Athabasca
07 October 1987	Redwater
28 October 1987	Cold Lake
29 October 1987	Elk Point
03 November 1987	Olds
04 November 1987	Oyen
05 November 1987	Empress

Alberta Beach (Roof Collapse)	\$ 3,609.60
Village of Grassy Lake (Elevator Fire)	12,967.64
Village of Cowley (Duststorm)	1,832.40
Village of Rycroft (Water Shortage)	5,500.00
Taber Area (Windstorm)	10,000.00
Vermillion (Cattle Poisoning)	7,650.00
Lacombe (Honey Production Building Fire)	16,800.00
M.D. of Rockyview #44 (Ice Jam)	2,471.14
M.D. of Cypress #1 (Flooding)	54,942.80
Southern Alberta (Snowstorm, May 1986)	117,207.88
Town of Canmore (Flooding)	2,006.39
Snyder Feedlot Operation (Cattle Loss)	24,400.00
Southern Alberta (Windstorm)	81,890.48
County of Minburn #27 (Heavy Rainstorm, September 1987)	39,415.39
Tornado/Severe Weather System Disturbance (July 1987)	49,985,997.91
Sub-Total	50,366,691.63
Administrative Costs (1987/88)	2,847,747.67
Total	\$53,214,439.30

IV - ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Central Courses

Type of Course	1986/87		1987/88	
	Number of Courses	Number of Candidates	Number of Courses	Number of Candidates
Rescue Leaders'	2	42	3	60
Disaster Social Services	3	67	2	34
Municipal Disaster Services Program	5	99	3	73
Management				
Dangerous Goods				
Instructors' Orientation	2	51	2	48
Dangerous Goods Safety Orientation	0	0	1	11
Emergency Government Preparedness	0	0	1	45
Radiological Defence Officers	1	14	1	11
Disaster Health Services Seminar	2	51	2	45
Casualty Simulation	0	0	1	10
On-highway Inspectors	0	0	1	10
Emergency Site Management	0	0	1	29
Critical Incident Stress Seminar	1	78	1	102
2nd Responders to Dangerous Goods	1	8	1	16
Total	18	416	20	494

Extension Courses

Type of Course	1986/87		1987/88	
	Number of Courses	Number of Candidates	Number of Courses	Number of Candidates
Basic Rescue	37	463	30	392
Dangerous Goods Awareness	31	708	22	426
On-highway Inspectors	21	243	22	194
Vehicle Inspection Safety	0	0	1	3
Dangerous Goods				
Tow Truck Awareness	0	0	1	12
Dangerous Goods				
Compliance Awareness	0	0	10	212
Dangerous Goods Safety Orientation	0	0	5	83
Mass Casualty				
Preparedness Workshop	17	836	15	866
Community Health				
Disaster Planning Lecture	21	856	15	776
Casualty Simulation	1	7	1	5
Compliance Information Officers	ongoing	6	ongoing	6
(Correspondence)				
Full-time Dangerous Goods Inspectors	ongoing	9	ongoing	15
(Correspondence)				
Emergency Hospital				
(200 beds) Exercise	1	214	1	53
Disaster Social Services Seminar	6	99	12	260
Critical Incident Stress Awareness	0	0	25	899
(In Service)				
Total	135	3561	160	4202

Courses Outside of Alberta

Type of Course	Number of Course(s)	Number of Candidate(s)
EPC – Plans & Operations (PEACE)	11	23
EPC – Emergency Planning Health (Community)	6	21
EPC – Emergency Public Information	1	2
EPC – Mayors & Elected Officials	7	17
EPC – HWC Instructor Special Care Facilities	1	1
EPC – HWC Advisory Group	1	1
EPC – Exercise Design	5	11
EPC – Emergency Operations	4	6
EPC – Emergency Site Management	3	7
EPC – Transportation of Dangerous Goods	5	9
EPC – Federal/Provincial Training Conference	1	1
EPC – Emergency Communications Symposium	1	4
EPC – Emergency Social Services Planning (Community)	7	16
EPC – Casualty Simulation	1	2
EPC – Public Information Planning (Community)	1	1
EPC – Public Works Emergency Planning	1	1
EPC – Emergency Planning (School Boards)	1	2
EPC – AGR National Agricultural Workshop	1	1
EPC – AGR Foreign Animal Disease Seminar	1	1
Total	59	127